



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### INFORMATION SERVICE

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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#### STATES RECEIVE \$25 MILLION IN FEDERAL AID FUNDS FOR SPORT FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION

State programs for the restoration and development of sport fishing and wildlife in the 48 States will have their biggest year in fiscal year 1958 with the apportionment of \$25,130,000 in Federal aid funds, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ross Leffler announced today.

This represents an increase of \$4,068,000 over the previous high apportionment of \$21,062,000 in 1957.

On the basis of one dollar from the State for every three of Federal funds, \$32.5 million will be available to State conservation departments for their fish and game programs in fiscal year 1958.

The combined Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration program is administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, approved September 2, 1937, popularly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, was designed to help check the depletion of the Nation's wildlife and stimulate its restoration. The Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act, or Dingell-Johnson Act, approved August 9, 1950, was enacted to help the States solve their sport-fishery problems.

Sport fishing programs will receive \$6 million in 1958. Wildlife restoration projects will have \$19,130,000 which includes the third 20 percent--\$2,693,494--of the accumulated backlog of Federal aid funds. In 1955 the Congress authorized the appropriation, over a five-year period, of the reserve of \$13,467,468 which had accumulated from 1939 to 1946 when Congress did not appropriate total receipts annually from the excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition.

The wildlife total in 1958 is an increase of \$2,894,000 over last year's apportionment of \$16,236,000. The amount available for sport fishery projects is \$1,174,000 greater than the 1957 total of \$4,826,000.

Under the Pittman-Robertson Act, the total appropriation of \$20,008,122 includes \$126,000 set aside for wildlife restoration in Alaska (\$90,000) Guam (\$12,000), Puerto Rico (\$12,000), and the Virgin Islands (\$12,000) and \$752,122 for the administration of the Act. The total regular appropriation represents the entire amount credited to the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Fund during the preceding fiscal year from the 11 percent Federal excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition levied on the manufacturers.

The revenue for the Federal share of the sport fish restoration program comes from the 10 percent excise tax on fishing rods, creels, reels, artificial lures, baits, and flies as paid by the manufacturers of these products. Collections from this source during the year ended June 30, 1957, amounted to \$6,404,564. From this total is taken the annual apportionments of \$75,000 to Alaska, \$10,000 each to Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and \$299,564 to cover the administration of the Act.

In 1958, for the first time, Guam became eligible to participate in these program benefits as the result of an amendment to the organic act of Guam passed on August 1, 1956. Also, as the result of an amendment to the two Federal Aid Acts, dated July 2, 1956, Hawaii was granted State status for apportionment purposes.

The formula prescribed for use by the Fish and Wildlife Service in making State allotments for wildlife projects is: One-half of the sum to be apportioned is divided according to the ratio which the area of each State bears to the area of all the States. The remaining half is divided on the ratio of paid hunting license holders in each State to the total number of paid license holders in all States.

The Pittman-Robertson Act also provides that no State shall receive more than five percent, nor less than one-half of one percent, of the total amount available to all the States. On this basis, Michigan and Texas are given the maximum apportionment this year of \$956,500 each, while Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Hawaii receive the minimum of \$95,650 each.

To provide fair distribution of Federal funds for sport fishery projects, 40 percent of the sum to be apportioned is computed in the ratio which the area of each State, including coastal and Great Lakes waters, bears to the total area of all the States, and 60 percent in the ratio which the number of paid sport fishing license holders in the State bears to the number of such persons in all the States.

The Dingell-Johnson Act also provides that no States shall receive less than one percent nor more than five percent of the total funds apportioned to all States. This provision allows the small States enough working capital to finance comparatively big projects. This year, California, Michigan, and Minnesota are given the maximum apportionment of \$300,000 each, while Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Hawaii will receive the minimum of \$60,000.

To obtain the benefits of the Federal grants, the States submit project proposals to the Fish and Wildlife Service. Such proposals may consist of surveys, investigations, land acquisitions, land and water development, management of restoration areas, and maintenance of the completed projects. Acting for the Secretary of the Interior, the Service reviews these proposals to determine whether they are substantial in character and design, within the meaning of the Acts.

When Federal Aid projects are approved by the Service, the State fish and game departments proceed to carry out the plans, spending their own funds. The States then submit reimbursement claims for 75 percent of the costs of the project, either periodically or at the completion of the work. The remaining 25 percent of project expenditure is financed out of regular State funds. All equipment, lands, and structures become the property of the States. All project workers are hired by the States and are State employees.

Apportionments to the 48 States for fiscal year 1958 for both fish and wildlife projects are attached.

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## FISH

## WILDLIFE

ALABAMA	\$ 123,648.97	\$ 338,131.27
ARIZONA	109,045.10	422,718.40
ARKANSAS	114,738.36	321,757.14
CALIFORNIA	300,000.00	912,818.70
COLORADO	137,547.15	513,589.28
CONNECTICUT	60,000.00	95,650.00
DELAWARE	60,000.00	95,650.00
FLORIDA	131,631.72	267,460.37
GEORGIA	107,590.53	304,236.30
IDAHO	94,303.37	351,522.51
ILLINOIS	180,867.40	525,586.81
INDIANA	186,015.97	563,080.87
IOWA	111,357.08	422,784.93
KANSAS	99,135.79	383,446.48
KENTUCKY	106,559.32	303,470.70
LOUISIANA	77,517.70	314,413.73
MAINE	62,587.21	217,902.77
MARYLAND	60,000.00	130,729.21
MASSACHUSETTS	60,000.00	103,715.35
MICHIGAN	285,922.62	956,500.00
MINNESOTA	300,000.00	609,305.85
MISSISSIPPI	64,757.59	268,380.56
MISSOURI	155,653.35	456,387.94
MONTANA	146,137.56	591,508.71
NEBRASKA	94,253.30	351,497.32
NEVADA	85,938.36	370,028.11
NEW HAMPSHIRE	60,000.00	95,650.00
NEW JERSEY	60,000.00	135,501.28
NEW MEXICO	102,307.48	433,718.36
NEW YORK	174,771.47	799,621.99
NORTH CAROLINA	107,991.38	393,276.05
NORTH DAKOTA	62,804.32	291,221.70
OHIO	198,486.13	581,041.84
OKLAHOMA	131,365.44	339,833.12
OREGON	130,363.30	484,815.28
PENNSYLVANIA	168,878.31	757,852.86
RHODE ISLAND	60,000.00	95,650.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	73,427.81	198,308.96
SOUTH DAKOTA	79,828.14	351,689.96
TENNESSEE	167,908.80	436,920.95
TEXAS	277,255.11	956,500.00
UTAH	82,437.93	361,063.89
VERMONT	60,000.00	95,650.00
VIRGINIA	100,266.39	379,537.01
WASHINGTON	127,096.13	414,828.79
WEST VIRGINIA	60,000.00	257,468.11
WISCONSIN	238,420.88	582,663.59
WYOMING	101,182.53	396,262.65
HAWAII	60,000.00	95,650.00